



## FRUIT PESTS.

### THE WAR AGAINST THEM AT LOS ANGELES.

#### Important Meeting of the Fruit-growers of Los Angeles County for Organization.

A very important meeting of the fruit-growers of Los Angeles county was held at Los Angeles last Saturday, in pursuance of a published call. The necessity for a systematic and persistent effort against the insect pests, which are so seriously and increasingly affecting the fruit products of the State, and which necessity has for years been urged and insisted upon by the *Review-Uncion*, has become appreciated by those already sustained, and the meeting at Los Angeles is the first general movement on the part of any county for the united and aggressive war against the destructive enemies of the fruit-grower. It seems strange that any class of intelligent men should be urged to act for self-preservation; to the protection of their own property and interests; and yet in the case of fruit-growers—with but limited exceptions—when the damages are apparent on every hand, and the success of all remedial measures are assured, the utmost indifference and culpable negligence is manifested. The efforts of a fruit-grower here and there, to overcome the pest invasion, can only be partially successful, so far as his neighbors and their orchards are while he waits to remain as unmonitored breeding and recruiting grounds for all insect life. The initial movement, therefore, at Los Angeles, of an entire community engaging unselfishly in the common cause against the destructive pests, marks a departure in the history of agriculture, which should be followed throughout the entire State, and which, if properly carried out, will insure success, and a return of five hundred fold for the trouble and outlay.

#### WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention on Saturday was largely attended by the leading fruit-growers from all parts of the county, Hiram Hamilton, of Orange, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. L. H. Workman, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to take measures for protection of the fruit interests of the county against the ravages of insect pests. He called special attention to the white cottony cushion scale, which is doing more damage to citrus trees and fruit, and asked for expression of views upon the work in hand.

B. M. LELONG.

Spoke at length, giving his experience and result of his observations. The white cottony cushion scale, he said, first appeared on the old Garey place in Los Angeles, and subsequently spread through various portions of the county. He alluded to the action of the San Gabriel Fruit-growers' Association, which, he said, was instrumental in eradicating the pest, and gave an interesting report of the result of his own experiments. The white scale attacks both the orange and lime, but the method of destruction is different. The wood and leaves of the lime are easily destroyed, but the insect does not disturb the fruit, although occasionally the calyx is destroyed. One or two bugs on a single tree will, in a season, produce myriads. The pest is spreading rapidly, and not only are the trees infected, but also the vines and bushes, even the weeds. The white scale is to be found on the public parks of the city on the grass and trees. It is hardly necessary to discuss remedies. They are known to exist, and it is only a question of dollars and cents with fruit-growers. A single spraying is not enough, and may take a year or more. Bandages are required to keep the insects from crawling up the tree when they are knocked down, and many other precautions are required. The white scale only breeds once a year, while the white citrus breeds at the rate of four possible times. The trees have only breed at different periods, but only one breed is raised in a year, while the white scale has a numerous progeny. Of remedies, a mixture of potash, tobacco and coal oil has proved the most satisfactory. There are numerous other remedies recommended, but many of these, while they kill the insects, greatly injure and even kill the trees.

Mr. Lelong strongly condemned a preparation advocated by the State Inspector of Horticulture, stating it was both injurious to the trees and to the soil. He said, Mr. Lelong stated that recently he had had considerable correspondence with parties in South Africa, where orange-growing has been tried, but proved a failure, owing to the white scale's gaining a foothold in the orchards and ruining the trees. They made use of remedies, and as a result of this observed the following: the trees had only breed at different periods, but only one breed is raised in a year, while the white scale has a numerous progeny. Of remedies, a mixture of potash, tobacco and coal oil has proved the most satisfactory. There are numerous other remedies recommended, but many of these, while they kill the insects, greatly injure and even kill the trees.

A vigorous and united movement upon the part of the people of Los Angeles he regarded necessary at the present time, and was certain that such an effort would be successful.

GREGORY RICE.

Who some time since, as he stated, received a commission as bug inspector from the State Board, spoke of his experience under the old law. He looked up the law, he said, and concluded that under the old law, he could do little, if anything. With the assistance of Mr. Lelong the infected trees in the Fisher-Richardson nursery had been kept out of the market, but in one case where he went to an orchard which was badly infected, the owner refused to let him do anything. He then turned to the State Board for instructions. The reply came that he could use no legal process, as the law then stood, but must depend upon moral suasion. He has observed great recklessness among orchardists, and they even told him they did not care if they did not spread the pest. They were, as they were "fixing up to sell." Mr. Rice said that he was glad that Los Angeles has a Board of Supervisors that were not afraid to enforce the new law. He spoke on the necessity of harmonious action, and that the general law is not designed to wantonly kill the trees. What good could it do if Orange quarantined and Santa Ana did nothing, or if Pasadena took vigorous action to eradicate the pest and Los Angeles was indifferent?

DR. O. H. CONGAR.

Said he had no faith in the use of the law in such matters. Technicalities would be raised. In his opinion, the law is for the purpose of preventing the pest, and not for the purpose of punishing those who have failed to prove a failure. He had more faith in individual efforts. The result of numerous experiments on his own place had been satisfactory, and he thought by pruning, scaping and taking all the other precautions, the tree could be saved at a very moderate expense. He advised the use of lime, through a sprayer, although it left marks upon the fruit. He said that bushes and bushes in which birds nest should be destroyed, as they are a means of carrying the scale insects to the orchards. With a single remedy one does not have to be satisfied, but if no one does anything no relief will be obtained. All should unite in a general effort of extinction.

JOEL PARKER.

Upon motion of Mr. Weile, of Pomona, he was elected to be a County Pomological Society. And the adoption of the motion a discussion took place on the general success of the organization, some claiming that in the past the city had been indifferent to the interest of horticultural societies, while others thought the city had done its share. It was finally voted to postpone the formation of a society until April 11th, and a committee, consisting of George Rice, Hiram Hamilton and W. H. Workman, was appointed to draw up a constitution to present at that meeting.

MR. WILES OF LOS ANGELES.

Said that but little was being done in the city to rid the trees of insect pests. One horticulturist on San Pedro street was present at the meeting.

paring to uproot his trees, as he had tried several remedies unsuccessfully and killed fifty trees. He said the Council would heartily co-operate in any practical measures in the interest of the fruit-growers. Other Los Angeles fruit-growers expressed their willingness and anxiety to aid in any effort to rid the city of the pest.

At this point the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature was read, and, at the conclusion, Matthew Cooke, who had just arrived in the city, and was present at the Convention, was called upon to address the meeting, and spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS BY MATTHEW COOKE.

Mr. Chairman and representative horticulturists of Los Angeles county: I appear before you as the representative of the Sacramento *Review-Uncion*—the paper that takes great interest in the war against insect pests, and the author of the article upon come here on short notice, and have not had an opportunity to read the call for your meeting, nor hear the statements of any of the gentlemen present. However, in regard to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which I have read, and the State Secretary, I will say that it will be of great service to the enterprising fruit-growers of this State. It is to be hoped that the law as passed is not as perfect as it might have been made. It is one of its shortcomings that it might be applied to the cottony cushion scale, which is not present. When the sulphur is not used only apply fifteen gallons of water.

A delegate—How do you mix the coal oil with the other ingredients?

Mr. Cooke—For the black scale and white scale, I would use as follows: Whole oil or other soft soap, 10 pounds; sulphur, 24 or 3 pounds; water, 17 gallons; coal oil, 1 gallon. Apply by spraying. If thoroughly used it will destroy the black scale, and will not injure the cottony cushion scale. The sulphur is not used only to be used when the black scale is not present. When the sulphur is not used only apply fifteen gallons of water.

REQUERIES AND REPLIES.

Mr. Rice—I would like to ask Mr. Cooke if the black on the foliage and fruit of the orange and lemon tree is caused by the scale or by the white scale.

Mr. Cooke—Yes, sir, the black scale, when young, deposits an exudation on the upper side of the foliage and fruit, which comes in contact with the air, forms a fungus commonly known as black soot. The young of the cottony cushion scale are to be found on the black soot on trees.

Mr. Cooke—I would like to know if a saturated solution of lime would not answer as an insecticide?

Mr. Cooke—Lime of itself is not an insecticide, and is understood in connection with scales, when it is combined with sulphur, it will destroy the form the liver of sulphur, which will prevent some insects from attacking plants, etc.

Mr. Kinney—How much coal oil can be safely used in a gallon of the remedies usually employed?

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?

Mr. Cooke—In the application for scale insects it makes little whether the soap is animal or vegetable, but the oil must be added for a uniting action.

Mr. Cooke—One-half pint to each gallon will not destroy or injure the foliage, but will destroy the scale insects.

Mr. Parker—What is the best kind of soap to use?



## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....MARCH 28, 1895

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

### SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. It is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchant's Exchange.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 12½% for 4s of 1897; 112 for 4s of 1898; \$1 8464 89½ 101½ for 8s; silver bars, 107.

Silver in London, 49 3/16d, consols, 98 5/16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105 4s; 124 1/2 dgs, 115 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at \$10 80¢ cents.

Business in mining stocks at San Francisco is still higher. Higher figures were yesterday most attained for speculative descriptions, such as Beld & Beld, Gould & Curry, Savage, Hale & Narves, Chollar and Potosi. The Gold Hill stocks were also higher.

A stage was robbed of the treasure box and mugs near Cleverdale Thursday night.

The wooden mills at Dayton, W. Va., were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss, \$20,000.

William Neal, the last of the Ashland murderers, was hung yesterday in Grayson, Ky., proving his innocence to the last.

Fire at Louisville, Ky.; loss, \$100,000.

An insane woman at Lakewood, N. Y., who severely wounded herself in an attempt to suicide, charged her husband with trying to kill her.

A woman in Philadelphia has sued her father-in-law for the possession of the rentals of her late husband.

The Windsor Hotel, at Randolph, Mass., was badly damaged yesterday by an explosion of dynamite.

A woman in New York, who has been confined in jail nearly a year, for refusing to testify in Court, has been released.

The United States adjourned yesterday until Monday, the President desiring that the trial adjournment be postponed until Thursday next.

General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, is to be Commissioner of Railroads, and Sorman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Henry S. Neal, Solicitor of the Treasury, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Alexander Morris of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A colliery explosion at Trappan, Austrian Styria, buried forty miners, and one in Moravia killed fifty-six men.

The last British regiment evacuated Korti yesterday.

The coolies among the English at Siamkin have struck for higher wages.

In the recent reverse at Dong Dang, in Tonkin, fifteen French officers were killed.

Within the past thirty days business failures, with liabilities amounting to \$16,000,000, have occurred in Moscow, Russia.

Cunningham and Burton, the dynamiters, have been held for trial in London on charges of treason and felony.

Mrs. Van Zandt refuses to sing any more in Paris.

Sara Bernhardt is refused permission to produce "Theodora" in London.

The rebellion in Mendoza continues to enlarge its proportions.

England has sent Russia a proposal, something in the nature of an ultimatum, and desires an answer not later than Monday next.

The British Government has given an order for 100,000 uniforms.

The Governor of Merv says Russia should seize Herat before England gets the opportunity to do it.

Senator Stanford has rented the residence of Minister Pendleton in Washington for the full term of the former.

The great boat race between Hanlan and Beach took place to-day at Sydney, N. S. W.

A colliery disaster at Leoben, Chile, yesterday, caused the death of 35 miners, and the dangerous mining in the mine.

Several skirmishes have taken place between the forces of San Salvador and Honduras and the armies of Guatemala.

The March meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held in San Francisco yesterday.

Elie Koenig, one of the original settlers of Utah, died suddenly in Salt Lake yesterday.

The explosion of the boiler of a steamboat at Memphis yesterday killed five men and badly hurt several other persons.

General Grant's testimony in the trial of Fish was read in court at New York yesterday.

### THE BOUNDARY-LINE TROUBLE IN ASIA.

England is making ardent preparations for war. We have not believed that a conflict between Russia and the English Empire would occur. Present indications certainly antagonize that view. Still, since all know that neither country desires or is prepared for war, it is reasonable to hold to the view that, if a conflict will be averted, at this particular juncture with her Cape colony uneasy, and its relations with its neighbors disturbed, with her army in the Soudan hemmed in by Arab hordes, and during neither to retreat nor advance, with the policy forced upon her of preventing a successful rebellion upon the Nile, and consequent total loss to her shareholders and guarantors of Egyptian debt; with a Prime Minister whose whole life-policy has been that of peace, but whose peculiar situation at the head of a mixed Cabinet, and beset by a people divided in sentiment between advance and retreat, submission and war; England has full hands and heavy burdens, and may well shrink from a new conflict, in which the mere trap of war may wrest from her the key to India, and imperil the richest attachment of the Empire. Unquestionably her present active preparation is being carried on more with the intention of impressing the world with a sense of her readiness to do battle, than with any wish for a struggle in arms. England is still the best-armed nation of earth. She is still the fighting nation of the globe. Her supremacy is not what it was in amplitude, but it is still supremacy. In an actual conflict, the reserve force and vigor of the United States of America would soon dispute with her the title, but between England and old powers, she is second to none, not even excepting Germany. The policy of Disraeli has compelled Gladstone most unwillingly to the Egyptian campaign, but in resisting the encroachments of Russia upon India, it is certain that Gladstone very willingly lays aside his peace policy. In that case it is a question of self-defense, before which even the most quakerish doctrine gives way. Russia, after strengthening her fortifications in Central Asia, moved its troops into an unsettled region, partly upland and partly dry plateau, swept by the hot breath of a burning sun, but capable of great production, and over which the nomadic Turcmen now hold a practical sway. It is that territory recently described as wedge-shaped in the RECORD-UNION. It lies between the Heri

or Hur and the Murghab or Moorghab rivers, and has Herat, "the key," upon its extreme southern point. Afghanistan claims control over this region, over which Turcmen robbers exercise all the real power visible in the section. Had England not abandoned her railway projects in Afghanistan, she would not have the present difficulty upon her hands. But she did cease work upon the line from her Indian frontier to Kandahar and stayed her progress south of Khojek pass, and thus impeded her advantage to throw heavy bodies of troops at any time toward the Russian frontier. A peaceful settlement of the boundary-line question between Afghanistan and Turkistan was at one time in progress through the agency of a Commission appointed by Russia, England and Afghanistan. But, for reasons never fully explained, and probably for which no explanation can be given, the Russian Commissioner delayed action, co-operated but listlessly, and finally the whole scheme fell through. Russia, in fact, did not care to settle the matter. She preferred to await her opportunity to advance her southern outposts and, if possible, control the route to India, and thus hold England at mercy. The gain of eighty miles southward would really bring Russia several hundred miles nearer to India, since it would give her command of the Herat road. England has her northerly Indian outposts in the region of Quetta, near the Afghan's southern border. This is 120 miles from Kandahar in Afghanistan. The Disraeli Government built a railway toward the latter point out of India, but the Gladstone Government stopped its construction when but half-way to Kandahar. In the meantime a Russian railway has been pushing southward and easterly, parallel with the Persian border, from the Caspian toward the region now in dispute, and hence the saying that there is a race for Herat across the waste that separates the Russian coast of the Caspian Sea from the northern line of India. Penjeh or Punji Deen is in the midst of the disputed wedge-shaped territory, and this is the immediate objective point of the Russian advance. Afghanistan is fortifying Penjeh and Herat, and England is pledged by treaty and a more forcible reason—self-interest, to uphold the Afghan arms. The real question, therefore, is, Where shall the line be drawn against the southerly advance of Russia? England would place it about forty miles north of Penjeh and at right angles to Moorghab river, which connects Penjeh and Merv or Mervash Jahan. She would have it extend from there directly east, bearing north but Hitle, to the Amoo or Jnoon river, and south of west slightly to the eastern boundary of Persia. Russia would fix the line she must respect as far southward as she possibly can. To the understanding of these positions a diligent study of the map will contribute and tend to simplify the accounts of the struggles of two great nations, the one to shear the other of power by close approach to her Indian possessions, and the other to keep the ambitious nation as far away from the pastures as possible. Diplomatic skill can bring about a settlement of the question at issue, and we believe it will, but in the meantime preparations for war will probably go on. We at this distant point have only good to anticipate from any conflict of arms. What paralyzes industry, checks agriculture and brings the spindle to a standstill abroad, increases the demand for our products. It is cold-blooded speculation, but a natural and inevitable one. As to the outcome of a war, should it be declared between Russia and England, there would seem to be little doubt. England, with her Indian provincial strength, and the Afghan support, might prove too formidable a foe for Russia. The latter will be forced to operate from a distant base of supplies some 500 miles. England and Afghanistan will be upon their own ground, with as near a base as they choose to make. True, the railway from the Caspian will greatly facilitate Russian operations, but it will remain that the Russians must be aggressive, move troops and transport supplies long distances, and conduct the campaign as one of conquest, while the English will have the advantage of the defensive position and operations in a country friendly to it, and for the nominal independence of which it is contending. It can reach the scene of action more rapidly than can Russia, since its gap of non-rail route is less, and its facilities for transportation from India very much more effective than those of Russia from beyond the Caspian.

### THE LAWS DELAY.

Some time ago we referred to the case of Judge McFarland in which he pointed out the injustice of our present system of new trials, and how it works the defeat of rights, and brings the methods of the law into contempt. Now comes Chief Justice T. F. Hargis, in the *North American Review*, and treats of "The Law's Delay." It is a subject that has been prolific of broad and long extended debate. No one contends now that our processes to reach final judgment are speedy, or that they do not in many cases defeat the ends of substantial justice by reason of their lingering methods. It is an admitted evil, and the only question unsettled regarding it are, what is the cause of the law's delay, and what the remedy? Chief Justice Hargis believes the principle source of delay to be the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-

tion to the law's defects that originate in vileness, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth: the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his vileness, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship of the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substruc-</p

# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY MARCH 28, 1855

## WEATHER REPORT.

All observations Taken on the 35th Meridian (Eastern Time).  
GENERAL OFFICE, U. S. ARMY  
Sacramento, March 27, 1855.

11 A. M. (Eastern time), 5th meridian; 8 P. M. (Pacific time), 12th meridian.

Place of observation	Barom.	Therm.	Rain 24 hours	Wind 24 hours	Weather
Tatooch	30.21	-06.47	0	N.W. 10	Cloudy
Englewood	30.29	-06.53	+	W. 10	Cloudy
Olympia	30.18	-10.56	0	N.	Clear
Fr. Cañon	30.17	-06.51	+	W.	Cloudy
Portola	30.17	-06.51	+	W.	Cloudy
Roseland	30.19	-07.58	+	Cloudy	Cloudy
Mendocino	30.19	-06.47	1	N.W. 24	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.14	-06.52	+	W.	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.14	-06.52	+	W.	Cloudy
S. Fran.	30.19	-06.52	+	W. 16	Fair
L. Angels	30.12	-02.57	0	N.W. 10	Cloudy
S. Diego	30.11	-02.57	0	N.W. 10	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 73°; minimum, 49°.

JAMES A. BARWICK  
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.  
Washington, March 27th.—Indications for Pacific coast: Generally fair weather, followed in the North Pacific by head winds.

ADVERTISING MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater.—To-night, "Shadows." Tivoli.—To-night, "A Mountain Daisies." Loan Exhibition.—The last day.

Base ball match.—To-morrow.

Ploughs monthly meeting.

Auction Sale.

Bell & Co.—This morning, 327 J street.

Business Advertisements.

Sherburn & Smith—General auctioneers.

Estes & Luke—Kittenger.

Wanted—Housekeeper.

Wanted—Situation by a girl.

Wanted—A woman.

Notice—Terminal Railway Company.

San Pablo and Tulare Railway Company.

California Pacific Railway Company.

Fruit ranch for sale.

Wanted—A cabin—Specimen.

Redwood—Cedar—Walnut.

T. H. Cook & Co.—Grocers.

John Brauner—Furniture.

Reeves's sale—F. H. Russell.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

What the G. A. R. Veterans are Doing.

Summer and Warren Posts, G. A. R., have entered heartily into the work of preparing for the proper care and entertainment of the delegates to the next Department Encampment, which will convene in this city next January. The Posts have appointed the following named comrades to act as a joint committee for the transaction of the arrangements for the gathering: Summer Post, H. A. Burnett, Junior Vice Department Commander; Colonel J. T. Trotter, Post Commander; Colonel W. T. Sheahan, A. S. Hopkins, P. Dodge and Captain J. L. Skinner; Warren Post, E. C. Jordan, Post Commander; Captain J. C. Clegg, Captain V. R. Hardin, John Truettach and D. Mengel. This gathering of the "old boys" already looked forward to with much interest. It is expected that it will be the largest gathering of old soldiers ever held in this department, as at that time arrangements will have been made for the reception of the delegates to the National Encampment, which, from present indications, will meet in San Francisco next year. The special visit of the Commander-in-Chief within the next two weeks to California, it is thought, will have considerable to do in securing this. The post of the summer Post, like California, is high for the privilege of welcoming the old soldiers. A movement is now on foot, and is meeting with great success throughout the Eastern States, to have the Armies of the Potowmack and Tennessee join the excursion of the Grand Army. John Golden Gage, Should the delegates of these four organizations, which represent a membership of nearly a million veterans, make a pilgrimage to the coast, not less than 20,000 visitors will come into our midst.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, the Rep. Gen. John S. Konz, is expected in California about the 10th of April. The Department Commander, R. H. Warfield, has issued a circular letter to all the Posts in the Department setting forth that a reception and banquet will be given to the General and his suite, and that the Post will be held in Sacramento, and that due notice will be given to the Postone week in advance of the time. It is understood that an effort will be made to have the General Konz visit this city to have General Konz visit the Capital city before returning home.

Mr. W. W. Wadsworth, the Corps is to be shortly organized in Sacramento. Those in charge of the recruiting for the new corps report that they have already secured about forty names for the charter, and as soon as fifty names are added to the roll the department will be sent for muster in and add another Ladies' Auxiliary Corps to the Department of California.

Police Court.—In the Police Court yesterday Thomas H. Johnson, charged with petty larceny in stealing a horse-blanket, was found guilty and fined \$50 or fifty days, the Judge making the sentence extra heavy because of his believing that the defendant had been romancing outrageously while testifying.... The case of Frank Cune, for battery, was dismissed on payment of costs.

—(Continued from page 1.)

John Wilson, James Taylor and Fred Burns, arrested for stealing a ride in a freight car, were fined \$15, or fifteen days each in the County Jail.... Mike Ryan was found guilty of having battered Mike Manix, and will receive judgment this morning.

CHURCH SOCIAL.—The church social given by the ladies of the M. E. Church South, at their church on Seventh street last evening, was attended by a large number of the most talented assisted in the rendition of a most excellent musical and literary programme, after which refreshments were served to all present. The socials given by the ladies of that congregation are apparently becoming more and more popular.

TEN FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The Pacific Fruit Company of this city received yesterday from the Newcastle Fruit-growers' Association two shipments of strawberries. One lot was from Newcastle, the other produced at Penrith, New Zealand. They were the same fruit, last year up there. As a usual thing Florin comes in ahead of Newcastle, but this year the foothills of Placer county come to the front first.

SIXTY GERMAN DIRECTIONS.—In accordance with an Act passed at the last Legislature the Governor yesterday appointed as members of the State Board of Silk Cult the following named ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Louise Rienz, San Francisco; Mrs. L. Hendrich, San Francisco; George W. Brooks, San Francisco; Ed. Carlson, San Francisco; A. F. Saufuson, San Jose; G. W. T. Carter, Byron, Contra Costa county.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION.—Anderson & Johnson, the well-known merchants tailors, of 111 J street, have recently received another import of goods consisting of English, French and Scotch cuttings. These gentlemen are direct importers from the leading European centers of fashion, and those who visit their establishment have an opportunity examining the latest styles worn. The patterns for this season are choice, especially the large plaids and pin-head checks, which are very desirable and make handsome suits. Persons desiring durable and handsome goods, and a first-class style garment, at prices worth inquiring into will do well to call on Messrs. Anderson & Johnson.

SKATING RINK.—Music and third race for the handsome gold medal between Messrs. Kidder, Morris and Fox to-night. Don't fail to see it.

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY.—Boys' unlaundred white shirts, reinforced fronts, best quality muslin, 55 cents; men's and boys' kid gloves, slightly soiled, 10 cents. Red House.

SKATING RINK.—Music and third race for the handsome gold medal between Messrs. Kidder, Morris and Fox to-night. Don't fail to see it.

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY.—Boys' unlaundred white shirts, reinforced fronts, best quality muslin, 55 cents; men's and boys' kid gloves, slightly soiled, 10 cents. Red House.

PRINTS—ginghams and dress goods on sale to-day at Red House.

CALENDAR for Ruhstaller's Pilsener Beer—the best made.

NO. 102 J street.

Buy no sewing machine until you have seen the best, the light-running "Domes" Office, 503 J street.

THE best oak stove wood has been reduced from \$8 to \$6 50 at the G. O. D. Wood Yard, 401 J street.

ALL bargains to-day. Special lots to be sold. Red House.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMANENTS of cloth at the Capital Woolen Mills to-day. No. 822 J street.

REMAN

## KISSED HIS MOTHER.

She sat on the porch in the sunshine. As I went down the steps I saw her. A woman with hair like silver, But her face was blossom sweet, Making me think of a garden. When, in spite of the frost and snow, Of all the flowers were gone, Late, fragrant lilacs grew.

I heard a footstep behind me, And the sound of a man's laugh. And I knew it was her come from Where she left me like a comforter staff. In the time and hour of trouble, Hoping and bravely along, One that I could trust on.

When we think all things go wrong.

I went up the pathway, singing, I saw the woman's eyes glow. Grow bright with a woman's pleasure, As I went up the pathway, singing, back again, sweet-heart mother.

He cried, and bent to kiss her. That, God grant, the years fulfill.

He went up the pathway, singing.

I saw the woman's eyes glow. As I went up the pathway, singing, back again, sweet-heart mother.

He cried, and bent to kiss her.

That, God grant, the years fulfill.

Then boy will do to depend on:

I hold that this is true—

For I am in love with their mothers.

One boy will do to depend on:

Earth's grandest hearts have been loving hearts.

Since then and earth began;

And the boy who kiss'd his mother,

Is every such a man.

—Christian Intelligencer.

## PREVENTION OF INSANITY.

## An Interesting Consideration of the Subject by Eminent Authority.

The amazing amount of insanity existing in California, as shown by our overflowing asylums and the demand upon the Legislature for doubling up the present capacity of the institutions provided for these unfortunate cases, makes the following careful consideration, by Doctor Selden H. Talcott, Superintendent of Schools at Middlebury, Vermont, of the question of the method of prevention of this malady of prime interest at this time. He says:

A consideration of the causes which produce insanity leads naturally to the conclusion that many of them are avoidable, and that insanity may be prevented by the exercise of due and timely care. At the same time we are obliged to remember that some of the causes which induce mental disturbance are inherent, preexisting, and therefore, in many instances, life continuing. Aside from inherited, and therefore to a certain extent unavoidable, causes of insanity, we find that excess of every possible form and variety in living, acting or thinking tends to the production of insanity. Moderation is therefore the essence of prevention.

Developing and maintaining physical health, checking and restraining the impulses of ambition and cultivating a spirit of satisfaction with moderate achievements will do more than all things else to prevent the development and increase of insanity in the new world. Just here we may be permitted to state that one of the chief, yet almost unnoticed, cause of insanity is a disappointed ambition. This cause finds its place in the statistic tables, but it exists nevertheless. There is no corner of the world where the possibilities of rising to eminence, to fame, and to fortune are so broad, bright and encouraging as in this favored land; and yet, there is no country in the world more replete with the broken wrecks of disappointed ambition than this. We meet such wrecks in every street and thoroughfare of the great cities all along the highways and byways of the country. They look about the tables of the money changers in Wall street, and they hover like flies in the neighborhood of every office or position of honor or profit.

A reasonable ambition is necessary for the accomplishment of every noble task. That ambition is unwise, unwholesome and unapproved by God when under its effects the young break down and wear out prematurely, and when under its sweeping shock they become disgruntled wrecks which even the gentle ministrations of an insane asylum cannot possibly repair. Moderate ambition will lead to ripe achievement; excessive ambition is worse than the battle-path of glory; for it leads but to the grave direct, while the former drags its victims through years of weary suffering and the rest of the tomb is destined to their bones.

The present system of education, as practiced in our public schools and academies should be modified and reformed. There should be more freedom, more fresh air, more sunlight, and more fun, and less close confinement to hard benches and hard study. Especially should girls be restrained from excessive study until the normal functions of life have been safely and fully established. Education proper should begin when the boys and girls have passed the sixteenth-mile post.

In addition to the danger of excessive mental ambition, there is in our present methods of learning, we find a leading and growing tendency to excess in social pleasures. We find that the days are passed in exhausting study, and the nights too often given over to unrestrained social enjoyment. Business and pleasure should always find a happy and harmonious combination in our daily lives; but the amounts of each should be very much reduced in the daily round of the average young man. Excessive athletic sports are likewise dangerous, and produce disastrous effects on both the heart and the brain. One of the most important rules for the prevention of insanity is to secure slightly an abundance of refreshing and recuperating sleep. Very few young and growing people can live safely on less than eight hours sleep in every twenty-four.

The family physician should warn parents against the dangers of unwise education, and especially should they urge them to guard and restrain those of precocious tendencies. The youth of our land should be trained after the fashion of the Persians who taught their sons to speak and to write, to always speak the truth; and when these accomplishments were acquired they left them to pursue their more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have

success, and to always speak the truth;

and when these accomplishments were

acquired they left them to pursue their

more familiar and dangerous pastimes.

It is the ambition of the young to have



## THE RUINED HERO.

### GENERAL GRANT'S VERSION OF HIS FINANCIAL LOSS.

His Testimony in the Trial of Fish: How He Became a Partner in the Firm of Grant & Ward.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, March 27th.—The testimony of General Grant, taken in his house yesterday by James H. Fish, official stenographer of the Court in which the trial of ex-President Fish, of the Marine Bank, is proceeding, was read to-day in Court. General Grant testified as follows, upon examination by counsel for defendant:

By Mr. Clark—Were you partner in the firm of Grant & Ward?

Answer.—Yes, sir; I am informed I was at the time the suit took place. I never knew it was anything else than a special partner clear to the end. I paid in \$90,000 first, and then afterward \$50,000 more. I don't remember the dates. I paid in \$100,000.

Q.—On the 1st of May, 1884, what did you understand you were worth—what?

A.—I supposed that I was worth \$100,000 a month in a million dollars. I had no suspicion of any baseness, and therefore there was nothing to confine my mind to any such dates. Regarding

MY FIRST ANGUS WITH FISH.

I suppose it was an introduction by myself and Mr. Ward. I don't know who got acquainted with Fish, Ward through Ward's brother, and that acquaintance was led on in that way. The man was supposed, so far as I ever knew, to be a rogue, and a dog, and a scoundrel, that were purchased, some of them, for me of money of the firm, that were the profits of the firm. They were never purchased, but then they were supposed to be, and I was charged with the purchase of them.

Q.—You drew, if I understand correctly, from the firm at the rate of \$2,000 a month during the year 1883?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And at the rate of \$3,000 a month during the early part of 1884?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Up to the time of the failure?

A.—And that was the limit of your drafts upon the firm?

A.—That was the limit of my drafts.

Q.—As I understand it, General Grant, everything you had was lost in the failure of that firm?

A.—Everything I had in the world went, Ward came up here Sunday night before the failure, and asked me to go down with him to see Mr. Newcomb, to see if he hadn't raised \$200,000, and that I had \$300,000 in the Marine Bank, besides \$100,000 in the Marine Bank, besides \$100,000 of securities in our vaults; that we should be inconvenienced very much if we could not carry the bank through, and he said the Marine Bank would be all right.

Q.—And I suppose it was to you I suppose I should make a poor record. My business in Boston had been such that somebody else had always taken care of letters that had to be saved; and the only way I have now of preserving a letter that I wish to preserve until I do something to it is to put it in a small safe pocket or put it in a drawer where I write, and then when I want to look for the letter it is about the last one I find. I might state here, although I don't know whether it would have any effect or not, that at the time I went in the firm I had \$100,000 in my pocket, and the money that my son had saved for me while I was gone abroad—some money that I had left—which he had so managed that I had some of it, and he proposed to let me have half his interest in the firm, so I would have an income to live on, and there were other arrangements raised for me.

A.—After that the firm was only concluded to let me in as half partner, and then afterwards as whole partner—special, not general. Generously, as I thought at the time.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY COUNSEL FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

By Mr. Root.—General Grant, what was the first and what you were accustomed to read your father in the newspapers when you were staying at Long Branch in the summer of 1883?

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in the same month of 1883.

A.—Ten o'clock was about my arriving time.

Q.—Did you observe, in the letter which you received from Mr. Fish, and to which the letter which has been identified by you, and which is entirely in your handwriting, was an answer, any reference to a Government contract?

A.—No. There was not. I had told Mr. Ward, when I was staying at the hotel, that we were staying at Long Branch in